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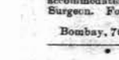

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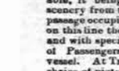
STEAM TO SURAT.



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OCTAVO, 4½ inches by 7½ inches.

One Day in a Page, with Sunday	each	Rs. 5	0
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday	"	Rs. 4	0

POCKET EDITION.
SMALL OCTAVO, 3½ inches by 6 inches.
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday.....each Rs. 3 0

EVERYBODY'S DIARY.
FOLIO, 8 inches by 12½ inches.

This is a remarkably useful book; it is *interleaved* with Blotting Paper, and a week is comprised in *two pages*.

Each. Rupees 2 8.

HERBERT & Co., will receive Stocks of Letts's Diaries by each succeeding OVERLAND STEAMER, and they request their constituents to forward their orders as soon as possible.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.
October, 1863.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following Instruments, &c., which will be found of superior quality, and remarkably cheap, considering the value of such stock in India:—

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3½ and 4 inches, with silver ring, &c., of perfect construction.. Rs. 60 and	70 0
POCKET COMPASSES, about 20 different kinds, from..... Rs. 7 to	10 0
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, best Electrum... Rs.	25 0
SHEATH COMPASS with divided scale.....	22 0
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL in Mahogany box.....	60 0
DUMPY LEVEL—10 inches with magnetic compass, spirit tubes, adjusting screws, &c., complete and in perfect order, with fittings and extras in a case.....	220 0
DUMPY LEVEL, 14 inches, similar to the above Instrument,—fitted case.....	275 0
SOPWITH'S STAFF, 14 feet Mahogany, strongly bound with Brass,—in three divisions sliding upon the principle of a telescope.....	15 0
METFORD'S STAFF, 14 feet, of best Mahogany,—one joint, hinged and capped with solid metal; inlet plumb-bob at side, metallic steel and chain; &c., complete	50 0
GRAVATT'S STAFF, 17 feet, of Mahogany,—three distinct lengths, fitted to join end on end:—inlet plumb-bob at side, with metal screw clamps, &c., complete.....	45 0
SMALL CASES OF INSTRUMENTS..... Rs. 7 to	10 0
CASES OF DOUBLE PLOTTING SCALES, 12 inches scales double bevelled edges cut in the finest manner to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60, with offsets to match in a strong Mahogany box partitioned, &c., with lock and key.....	28 0
PLOTTING SCALES of Ivory and Electrum all 12 inches long, with 2 inch offsets, fitted in boxes complete, from..... Rs. 50 to	90 0
PLOTTING SCALES singly 12 inch Rs. 5 each, offsets to match, any scale.....	1 0
Brass Ruling Parallel Rules, 12 inches	18 0
" " 18 "	27 0
" " 21 "	30 0
" " 24 "	36 0
" " 30 " divided edges ..... Rs. 50..... &	100 0

*** A large stock of all kinds of Parallel Rules in Brass Ebony, and Ivory.

Ivory Handle Drawing Pen.....	3 0
" " Jointed	3 8
Ebony Handle Drawing Pen	2 8
Pocket Turn-in Compass, Electrum (or best German Silver)	26 0
Napier Compass, Electrum, very compact.....	22 0
Proportional Compass, 6 inches Electrum	25 0
Double-jointed Bows, Electrum	8 0
" " Needle Pointed	9 0
Proportional Callipers, Electrum	25 0
Road Pen with box of Wheels.....	10 0
Hair Divider Electrum 5 in.....	8 0
SPIRIT LEVELS, in Brass, with adjusting screw in Mahogany case, from Rs. 10 to.....	25 0
SPIRIT LEVELS, set in Ebony with Brass Surface Plate, 12 inches long.....	7 8
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, in Brass with Verniers, divided in Silver, fitted in Mahogany case	85 0
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, Brass, fitted in Mahogany case.....	21 0
RAILWAY CURVES, complete, in Mahogany cases...	60 0
MARGIN SCALES, ruled with Diagonals, in Boxwood, extra thick for India in a Mahogany box.....	10 0
PROTRACTORS, in ivory, 6 inches	4 8
SPIRIT TUBES for Dumpy Levels, divided	10 0
METALLIC MEASURING TAPES; Chesterman's patent, with spring fold-in handles enclosed in red japanned leather cases:—	
100 feet..... Rs.	10
66 feet.....	8
50 feet.....	6

MOUNTED SECTION PAPER, thirteen inches wide,—holland and white union, per yard Rs. 1-4 and 1.

Antiquarian—Imperial—elephant and other sizes of paper for Surveyors' and Engineers' use.

TRACING VELLUM LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where copying and transfer work is to be done *well* and *quickly*. About 2,000 yards are now available, Rs. 1-4 per yard.

CHEAP INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS for departments where native draftsmen and mechanics are employed viz.:—Sets of curves with two angles and a six-inch Protractor, each 1-4; *taken alone* the latter 12 per dozen.

BOXES OF COLORS, containing 10 of the most useful cakes of Water Colors, with an assortment of Brushes complete, in a slide lid Mahogany box, each R. 1-4; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

Boxwood Rules two feet; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree curves—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staffs, &c. &c.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

AUGUST LAU, Invoice of LONDON MADE Royal size—Medium size—and Foolscap

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

comprising the usual kinds suitable for offices and establishments generally, viz.

LEDGERS, hand-made paper, Royal size 6, 7 and 8 quires thick, bound in rough calf, at prices, each, from Rs. 18, 20, 25 to 30.

Size outside of LEDGER 13 inches by 19 inches by 3 inches (8 quires).

DAY BOOKS and JOURNALS similar to the above, a prices according to the quality of paper and number of quires

CASH BOOKS to match the above.

All the above are ruled and paged (folio'd) by single pages, and very strongly bound.

LEDGERS, hand and machine-made paper, 17 inches by 11 inches by 3 inches thick (8 quires), medium size, bound in rough calf *(Englieh)*, not labelled or ruled only faint lined.—*Prices as above.*

CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, CONTRACTS BOOKS, &c. &c.

HALF BOUND FOOLSCAP SIZE LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, &c.

All unruled with faint lines *(some are blank)*, at prices from one rupee per quire of thickness, in 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each.

OFFICE LETTER CLIPS.

LETTER CLIPS, with double springs; long 8 inch Brass Clip fixed to a wood slip on thick binder's board, strong and useful size, each Rs. 2.

INVOICE FILES similar to the above, 12 by 8. Foolscap size, each Rs. 2.

N. B.—Taking large quantities at once, a discount given.

FOOLSCAP COPYING INK; good, strong, machine-made Foolscap writing paper Rs. 6, 8, 10 to 12 Rupees per Ream, *Handmade* papers of the best description Rs. 10, 13 to 15 Rs. per Ream.

OFFICE WRITING PAPER of every size, color, and thickness.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 1st December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 3d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 3¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	97
Madras	30 days' sight	97
China	60 Do. do.	212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	237 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	1¼ dis.
Banker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	4 par.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	37 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	58 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	68 prem. [ex-div
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	157 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	39 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	5 prem. [ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
Presss Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 29,000
Do. B	5,000	.....	(per share) pm.
Franz Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 22,800 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nmi.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockjee Pittyjee Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	19,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	340 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 102½
,, Loan 1835-36 .....
,, Loan 1842-43 ..... 92½
,, Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan 102½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 109½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each		10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	309
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	218
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	10½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d.	to £4 0s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d.	
o London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.	to £3 15s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£ 3 15s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

PRICES CURRENT (30th Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat, New (ready.)	Rs.	605 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready)	,,	615 to 617
New Bhowngggur, (ready)	,,	615 to 617
New Oomrawtee	,,	575 to 580
New Compta, (ready)	,,	600 to 605
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	695 to 700
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	565 to 57
New Veeravul	,,	565 to 570
New Khandeish	,,	555 to 560
New Pora chee	,,	570 to 575
New Accote	,,	595 to 600
New Mangalore	,,	590 to 595
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,460 to Rs. 1,420		
TREDD—Linseed, Khandeish at Rs. 7 8 to 7 9		per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 8 to 6 9	
Gingelly mixed (Black.. and White)	,, 32 to 33	
	,, 37 to 38	
Niger	,, 27 to 28	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 30	Dalhousie (s)	Morland	Goa 28 Nov.
	Gustave	Caillet	Colombo 14 Nov.
	Severn	Mogtrear	Trincomalee 5 Nov
	Star of India	Morris	London 31 July.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 30	Oriental	Ballard	Liverpool.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Johnston Castle (s)	Main	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Her Majesty's Steamer *Dalhousie*, from Goa.—Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Lady and Suite; Lord Bishop of Madras, Sister and Suite.

Per Her Majesty's Ship *Severn*, from Trincomalee.—Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Subhuest; Mr. Cox; Mr. Whitelock; Mr. Butt; Mr. Turvin, 2nd Master; Mr. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Burke, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Rhodes, Assistant Pay Master.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Oriental*, L. W. Ballard, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Shah Jehan*, A. Herit, bound to Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Tantee*, for Surat.
Ship *Khemjee Oodeejee*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Malabar Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—15 chests Opium, 29 cwt. 2 qrs. 16lbs., Mooljeewas; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Liverpool.

India.—202½ bales cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Lillidhur; 1 box working-box, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeathabhoy Cullianjee.

Peru.—300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Admiral Lyon.—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram; 400 bales cotton, 1,200 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.

James Smith.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.

Bates Family.—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee; 385½ bales cotton, 1,071 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Wootumram Ramdass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee; 47 bales cotton, 153 cwt., Gudhur Madowjee; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Curumey Kessowjee; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Purbuth Jaithsee.

Merchant Prince.—18 bales cotton, 60 cwt., Lurkmeedass Khimjee; 35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Goculdass Cursondass; 14 bales cotton, 12 cwt., Dossa Damjee.

Sarah Sands.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Parbutt and Co.

Athene.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Hurjee Hemraz.

Annot Lyle.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Gangjee Doongursey and Co.

Inkerman.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Poonsee Velljee and Co.; 50 bales wool, 15 cwt., Damji Hoarnz and Co.; 110 balas cotton, 385 cwt., Vulloo Jairaz; 125 bales cotton, 375 cwt., Khatsey Dewjee and Co.; 50 bales coiryarn, 112½ cwt.,; 75 bales coir cabls, 13 ¼ cwt., Luckmedass Sewjee.

Japanese.—456 bundles coiryarn, 84 cwt., Mowjee Jeatha.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—110 bales wool, 330 cwt., Goculdass Tarpell.

City of Shanghai.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Velljee Narrunjee; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. & N Nanabhoy; 81 bales cotton, 283½ cwt., Ashburner Bell and Co.; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Narrondass Luckmedass.

Tythonus.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Indian Queen.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 55 bales cotton, 172½ cwt., Ramjee Khetsey; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Khimjee; 29 bales cotton, 101½ cwt., Govin Giedhur.

Sir John Mandeville.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Thackersy Samjee; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Pancha Teza and Co.

Khimjee Odowjee.—2,400 bags linseed, 3 600 cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co.; loose buffaloe horns, 200 cwt., Momud and Scounar and Co.

Flying Venus.—360 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ludha Cullianjee.

Miscouri.—160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Hirjee Hemraz.

Orion.—125 bales cotton, 375 cwt., Khuttow Khimjee.

Camperdown.—85 bales wool, 105 cwt., Sapoorjee Sorabjee Narsiwala.

Elinore.—500 bundles surseseed, 250 cwt., Dewjee Mackrazy.

Robina.—70 bales wool, 210 cwt., Sapoorjee Sorabjee Narsiwala; 250 bags linseed, 375 cwt., Pudoosy Verejee; 320 bags linseed, 770 cwt., Pudoomjee Verejee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

E. Ann Bright.—110 bales hemp, 385 cwt., Ludha Madowjee; 1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

For Hawre.

Naval Brigade.—116 bales cotton, 406 cwt., Dhurumsey Mooljee and Co.; 105 bales cotton, 567½ cwt. Pudoosy Virjee and Co.

Duc de Malakoff.—407 bundles black pepper, 152 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lbs., J. Sirgisted and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jahangir Hormusjee.

Berthe et Louise.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

For Marseilles.

Nona Vidal.—106 bales cotton, 371½ cwt., Dossabhoy Carsetjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arutoon Apcar*.—10 packages sharkfins, 29 cwt., Cassumbhoy Ahmudbhoy.

Steamer *United Service*.—9 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each, B. F. Cama Sons and Co.; 141 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 14 chests M. opium, 1.0 lbs. each, Heralall Ramgepall; 27 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nusserwanjee and Co.; 10 cases ghee, 14½ cwt., Framjee Cowasjee.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *United Service*.—8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nusserwanjee and Co.; 20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, F. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Khatesy Jukeeram; 12½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Golabroy Balmukund.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Geolanar	
5. High Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced sailing."]

FOR LONDON.

810	Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 27)
793	Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 6)
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 16)
605	Athens, Seals—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 18)
396	Brierley, Russell—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1104	Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co.	(c. l. Oct. 22)
1282	Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 14)
1059	Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co.	(c. l. Nov. 12)
996	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 6)
880	Clyde, Woodnap—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 14)
1091	Elphiabet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons	(c. l. Sept. 22)
1929	Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co	(c. l. Nov. 3)
1303	Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 6)
637	Hainor, Bowman—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24)
1440	Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 26)
1168	Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 20)
1328	Hahneman, Philips—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 3)
1117	Hollis Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.	
1163	Indis, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 14)
952	Indian Queen, Jag —J. Clover and Co.	(c. l Nov. 16)
1345	Inkerman, Grant—Merwanjee Muchisa.	(c. l. Oct. 27)
1198	James Smith, Feirvour—D. Sorabjee & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 12)
792	Japanese, T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Nov 4)
994	Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.	(c. l. Nov. 2)
	Kibingoe Oderjee, M. Salt—E. Bates & Co.	
1010	Latona, Anderson—Comber Son & Co.	
773	Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 3)
1745	Merchant Prince, Tra,—R., Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 14)
1311	Monsoon, Grant—Merwanjee Muchisa.	(c. l. Oct. 27)
1189	Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.	
1669	Oriental, J. Ballard—Carsetjee Jamsetjee.	(c. l. Sept. 23)
649	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co.	
1435	Orpheus, Speedy—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 19)
318	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 26)
1845	Sir John Mandeville, R. Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 17)
1152	Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 26)
	FOR BUSHIRE.	
189	Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.	(c. l. Nov. 26)
	FOR HAVRE.	
438	Berthe et Louise, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
455	Duc de Malacoff, Boardine—D. Carsetjee.	(c. l. Nov. 12)
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.	(c. l. Oc. 20)
273	Roxana—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 14)
	FOR CHINA,	
678	Arraton Apcar (s). Smith.	
903	United Service, (s) Gaine.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
684	Voila, Tbompson.	(c. l. Nov. 12.)
	FOR MOULMAEN.	
1045	Agenoris, Johnson—Cohen & Co.	
655	Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 16)
	Rebecca Shipherd, Somers.	
	FOR PENANG.	
298	Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.	(c.l. Sept. 21)
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
894	Futtahool Aziz, Moate.	(c. l. Nov. 18)
537	Shah Jehan, Herit.	
	FOR MADRAS.	
545	Nouna Vidal (s), Rasoro—D. Carsetjee & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 18)
	NOT FIXED.	
397	Artemisa, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
	Berenice (s), Burns.	
227	Bombay (s).—C. Nusserwanjee.	(For sale.)
534	Bushire Merchant, Adler—Hajee A. S. Cadoe.	
	Chunticleer, Whise.	
207	Dudley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomersbhoy.	
1050	Englishman, Hardwick.	
633	Faize Alum, Stafford	
201	Futtle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund	
605	Fowler Alum.	
1230	Gorills, Hill—Wallace & Co.	
385	Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.	
	Gustave, Caillet.	
	Japan, Loosemore.	
508	Kosauth, J. Bennett.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.	
624	Maria Grey, Henderson.	
397	Marker, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.	
2035	Red Jacket, Hadley—Lawrence & Co.	
	Satellite.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Severn, Montresor.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364	James Wilson, Shepherd.	
450	Jessica, Towill.	
455	Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	
630	Salo, Nordgren—S. Tynbjee & Co.	
	FOR MARSEILLES.	
531	Dover Court, Heigh.	
867	Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Carsetjee & Co.	
	FOR MOULMEIN.	
800	Anna Henderson, Kimslie—Fleming & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
340	Lascothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Behar, Dundas.
Benares, Beasley.
Columbian.
1250 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Stockwell, Lieutant C. M., 72nd Highlanders, Medical Board, from Mhow.
Garlick, Lieutenant V. W., 106th Regiment, Court Martial duty, from Khandalla.
Girardot, Lieutenant G. C., 106th Regt. L. J., on duty, from Khandalla.
Sandwith, Major, Dy. Judge Advocate General, on duty, from Poona.
Patrick, Assistant Surgeon J. A F. K. Dragoon, Guards, to join, from Kamptee.
Fisher, Lieutenant C. E., 95th Regt., to join, from Mahableshwar.
Hook, Major C. C., 20th Hussars, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 30.

Crichton, Major W. H., C. B. Marine Staff, medical certificate, to England.
Compton, Lieutenant Colonel D., Staff Corps, medical certificate, to Europe.
Swanson, Captain F., Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.
Parey, Lieutenant F., 74th Highlanders, to rejoin, to Madras.
Cresfield, Captain J. P., 95th Foot, on leave, to England.
Mignon, Captain F. P., Staff Corps, medical certificate, to England.
Martin, Assistant Surgeon P. B., 1st L. Cavalry, to join, to Deesa.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, Monday, 30th November 1863.

1. It is hereby notified, that pay and allowances in arrears for November 1863, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturdays and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M.) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

2. The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department, to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates, by Departments and Regiments and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd,—General and Garrison Staffs.

On Friday, and Saturday, the 4th, and 5th,—Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Monday, the 6th,—H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I.

On Wednesday, the 9th,—Detachment H. M.'s 103rd Foot.

On Friday, the 11th,—Gun-Carriage and Gunpowder Agencies.

On Monday, the 14th,—H M.'s 21st Regt. N. I. or M. B.

On Wednesday, the 16th,—Ordnance Department.

On Monday the 21st,—Byculla School and Roman Catholic Orphanage.

3. No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

4. No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M. on any day; nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GARRISON ORDERS.—NOV. 30TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

1. The Master of Corps in Garrison will be taken as usual at sunrise to-morrow.

The Master of Engineer, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barracks, Gun-Carriage, and Fire Engine Departments, will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison at the same hour.

2. The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment until the departure of the Steamer to the stations set against their names:—

Barrack Serjeant Hargan wife and 4 children to Vingorla.
Corporal Stewart, R. Artillery, Private Douglas, 56th Regiment, Privates Kearney, 56th Regiment, Private James 56th Regiment to Surat.

Bombardier Dragoon arrived on escort duty with the above men is attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment and will be sent to Khandalla by the evening train to-morrow.

A Non-Commissioned Officer to be directed to attend at the Brigade Major's office to-morrow to take charge of a Muster Helmet (for Recruit 95th Regiment en route from England) to the General Depot.

A Committee composed as follows, will assemble on Wednesday next the 2nd proximo at 11 A.M. at the Quarter Master's Store 18th Regiment N. I., to inspect and report upon some account documents &c., belonging to that Regiment previous to their being transferred to the 4th Regiment N. I. or Rifle Corps; on completion of this duty the Committee will meet at the Quarter Master's Stores of the 21st Regiment N. I. to inspect and report on the arms and accoutrements of that Corps:—

President.—Captain Jacob, 18th Regiment N. I.
Members.—One Subaltern, 38th Regiment N. I., one Subaltern, 21st Regiment N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 28th NOV. 1863.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 13th Nov. 1863.—By Lieut. Col. Rocke appointing Lieut. Crane, Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the 72nd Highlanders.

Dated 18th Nov. 1863.—By Lieut. Col. C. Whitehill, Commanding H. M.'s 109th Foot, appointing Lieut. Hansted Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment.

Dated 23rd Nov. 1863.—By Major Ashburner appointing Lieut. Way, Adjutant to the Left Wing 24th Regt. N. I.

Ensign Stephen Babington General List has qualified as a Surveyor.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 935 of the 9th instant for Barrack Serjeant J. Walsh read Barrack Serjeant G. Walsh. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

28th Foot.—Ensign A. Beere, from 14th to 24th Nov 1863, to proceed to Ajmere, on medical certificate.

Letters to the Editor.

THE POST OFFICE AT RAJCOTE.

SIR,—I have lately had occasion to write and complain to you about the irregularity of our Post Office and not I am sorry to say without cause, but as I notice that the inhabitants of this place are not the only people who complain about the postal irregularities, would it not be as well if Government were to enquire a little into the matter? It is well known that the price of grain of all kinds has very much risen in the last few years and it is not to be expected that Post Office examiners can do their work unless they are able to satisfy the cravings of hunger which under the present system of payments I very much doubt if they are able to do. If Government cannot afford to raise the pay of the runners, though I confess I do not think where the interests of so many are concerned that that ought to stand in the way of an efficient Post Office, then let them take the trouble to enquire a little more into matters than they now do, and also let them adopt the system of making it compulsory to send all letters by their post (though not until they are prepared to insure quick and safe delivery) and any person sending letters by any other method than by the Post Office to be liable to a fine, in fact let it be Penal to send letters by any other method than the Post Office, and by this means Government will do away with the Private Posts which all the native merchants keep up and increase the delivery through their own offices, thus bringing in more friends and giving the means of paying the runners a fair rate of hire for the work done by them. It may not be known to the Post Office authorities (for judging from the postal arrangements they make they seem none of the brightest people) that all country boats bring to Bombay a post which they get paid for by the senders and which they never put into the post office letter box or hand over to the post office authorities; let it then be made compulsory for them to deliver these packets to the Post Office; and any Tindal or other person coming by sea found keeping or delivering any letters whatever except under a flying seal (and those are only letters of introduction which we all know it is not the custom for people to enter business matters in) be liable to a heavy punishment; by this means much surreptitious delivery of letters would perhaps be hindered and the Post Office would not be defrauded quite to so much as it now is. Let the system which also prevails of having part of the two horse dak and part runner be put an end to and let as have all horse dak or else all runners for it is absurd to think that runners can possibly carry the weight that tattoos will. Let more stringent measures also be adopted regarding official letters, and a less weighty paper than is now used in official correspondence, and if a number of the returns, which are, I am sure, uncalled for, were done away with, it would all tend to enable the public to have a more speedy delivery of their correspondence. Any way whatever is done let it be done speedily, and anything to insure a speedy delivery of our posts will, I am sure, be acceptable to the public.

Rajcote, November 1863. FASTEN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MATHERANWALLAS.

SIR,—You may think the subject of my present writing a very trivial one, but don't jump to conclusions on my first breaking it to you. The Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway may say to himself—that I might as well have addressed him direct, or Mr. Ayrton may say that I might as well have addressed him, but by writing to you, I address them both and the public to boot, and it is advisable that the latter respectable body should have a timely and solemn warning. During the eight months between the rains we know that nine-tenths of the swells of Bombay are constantly going backwards and forwards between Bombay and Matheran,—swells of all grades, from the highest officials to the smallest of junior clerks in merchants' and Government offices. Well, what with wishing to avoid the sun or dark nights, almost all will frequently have to wait some few hours at the Narel station (I, on the last occasion had to wait ten hours,—supposing the train to arrive at due time, and from that to aweek supposing it did not.) Now, this is to warn all and every one, that if, on their way up or down, and especially if they wish to have a nap at the station, and cannot walk about all the time,—if, I say, on their way up or down they have to stay any time at Narel, let them provide themselves with some light description of armour, and let them keep their gauntlets on and their vizors down. At this exciting point you or some of your readers may exclaim,—Oh! the old story about fleas, bugs or cockroaches! but its nothing so trivial. I could write themes on each of those subjects which all my old schoolfellows would read with envy, howling. After Curran, that the want of unanimity alone saved one from being dragged off the couches by bands of any of those disgusting insects. One of the enemy to which I am about to allude would make hundreds or thousands of such small tantalizers; and unanimity would be of little importance to the successful keeping of you on your legs during the whole time you might remain at the station. The arch enemy is rats, and a more hungry, and daring set I never encountered. In the last home papers we read of a boy of fifteen who had to defend himself against three rats, and was at last rescued (from what?) by the timely coming of a man. Now I take that to be overdrawn, but I will tell you what is not overdrawn. I saw a man sitting at the table in the gentlemen's waiting room at Narel. He was taking a cup of tea and had the cup to his mouth when a great rat ran up the back of his chair, rushed over his shoulder and made a dash at the cup at his mouth. He put the cup down rather sharp and struck at the beast with his left hand, but the enemy averted the blow and ran down his leg, only however to run under the table, scramble up a chair opposite and bound into the table, where he showed fight, but met with too rough a repulse. He then entered on a marauding expedition all over the couches and amongst the kit lying about, and with his followers showed himself a worthy imitator of Tantia Topee and the Yankees at Bulls Run. Now, if the ex-Solicitor is disposed for a little variation in his other pursuits he might get a few days' capital sport at the Narel station. He is reputed to have some talent and liking for rat catching and if he should return to England without having caught the ring-leader of that marauding gang at Narel he will go back an unsuccessful man.

It was only the night previous to the one to which I have alluded that a gentlemeu had his fingers and thumbs dreadfully bitten.

BANDICOOT.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At the Church of Scotland Mission House, Madras, on the 23rd November, the wife of J. Carmont, Esq., of a son.

At Madras, on the 22nd November, the wife of Mr. W. Stephenson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Madras, on the 17th November, Mr. J. R. Prager of Palghaut, to Emma Rosanna Fornival, of Bangalore.

Post Office Notices.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Departure of the steamer *Maharaj*, having been postponed. A Mail for Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, (late Sadashewghur,) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, will be closed THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st December, at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per steamer *United Service* will be closed THIS DAY, the 1st instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian inland postage.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed where they will be so sent.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bagla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *viâ* the Cape, once a month *i. e.* from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *viâ* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 23RD NOVEMBER TO THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer. corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volts No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Nov. 23	30.015	29.918	74.9	86.8	69 8	74.4	+ 14	None
,, 24	30.017	29 906	71.5	84 2	67.5	72.0	out	,,
,, 25	30.001	29.887	68.1	84.0	57.7	69.0	+ 10	,,
,, 26	29.975	29.859	67 0	82.4	59 0	68 4	+ 14	,,
,, 27	29.947	29.852	68.0	83 0	63 0	70.0	+ 18	,,
,, 28	29.953	29.873	71.5	84.2	67.5	69.4	+ 14	,,
,, 29	30.003	29.886	72.0	82.6	68 8	71.5	+ 4	,,

Nov. 23.—Cirri scattered about horizon in the evening.
,, 24.—A few cirri in W. and N.W. in the morning, dew fell at night.
,, 25.—Cloudless day.
,, 26.—A few cirri in S.E. horizon in the morning.
,, 27.—Partially clouded with cirri afternoon, dew fell in the morning.
,, 28.—Cirro cumuli around horizon, dew fell at night.
,, 29.—Partially clouded with cirro cumuli, dew fell in the morning.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER—1863.

Last Quarter, Thursday	3rd	4h. 55.2m.	P.M.
New Moon, Friday	11th	1h. 45.5m.	A.M.
First Quarter, Thursday	17th	4h. 36.7m.	P.M.
Full Moon, Friday	25th	7h. 41.4m.	A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.

Shaik Esmail vs. *E. G. Sturt.*

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 119, being the amount of a promissory note passed by defendant to plaintiff on 11th June 1863. The plaintiff also claimed Rs 25-8, being the amount of interest on the above sum.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Prentis, for the defendant.

Mr. Prentis contended that there was no consideration. The plaintiff had a shop at Mallegaum The defendant was a regimental officer. On the 11th of June 1861, defendant left Mallegaum for Bombay, but before, his departure, the plaintiff gave him the promissory note, and said that this was the amount due to him. Mr. Prentis said that his client gave this note to the plaintiff upon the express understanding that the account contained therein was a true one.

His Honor.—Here the claim was for balance of account. Here was a note, and the supposition was, that if the defendant would not pay the amount, plaintiff would sue him.

Mr. Prentis.—I must put my client into the box.

His Honor.—There was a consideration.

Mr. Prentis.—There was no consideration. He begged the Court to reject the note, and let the plaintiff be placed in the box, as it was not a promissory note. The wording of the note "I promise to pay to the plaintiff according to the sum I receive on pay day" this it must be contended was not a promissory note

His Honor was of opinion that the note in question was not a promissory note and therefore non-suited the plaintiff.

Plaintiff non-suited

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 23rd September 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON, AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

Ramchandra Venkatesh Appellant vs. *Chaganlal Ranchod and others Respondents.*

Messrs. Dhirujlal and McCombie for the Appellant.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the Respondents.

The facts of the case are as follows :—

In the Samvat year 1905, one Bapoo Bada Miya and his aunt Raji borrowed Rs. 199 from the Respondents' father upon the security of a field, their joint property, situated in the village of Ch hadavara, and of which they executed a San (or mortgage without possession) to the said Respondents' father.

In the Samvat year 1908, Bapoo Bada Miya alone executed to the appellant a San of the same field with some other property.

The money borrowed from the Respondents' father not having been repaid, he sued the said Bapoo Bada Mirja, and Raji in the Court of the Moonsiff of Nariad for the recovery of Rs. 299-11-0 principal and interest due upon the San.

The appellant likewise sued the said Bapoo Bada Miya alone for the recovery of the money lent by him with interest.

In both these suits decrees were passed for the respective amounts claimed on the same day; namely on the 13th Kartik Vad of Samvut 1914. On the 26th March 1858, the Respondent's father applied for execution of his decree by the attachment and sale of the field which he held in San, which was accordingly sold by public auction on the 9th August 1858; and his being the highest bid, he purchased it for Rs. 111-4-0. The field was consequently made over to him by the proper officer of the Moonsiff's Court, after which the Appellant caused it to be attached under his decree against the said Bapoo Bada Miya. The Respondents thereupon sued the Appellant for the removal of his attachment from the field. The Moonsiff in the first instance, and the Senior Assistant Judge of Kaira in appeal, both ordered the attachment to be raised on the ground that the attachment was improperly issued, as the appellant had compromised his decree by subsequently obtaining from his judgment debtor a mortgage in samvat 1914, as he himself admitted. Thereupon a special appeal was filed in the last Sadder Court which was heard on the 20th November 1861, deciding that without seeing the mortgage of samvat 1914 which was not recorded in the case, "it was not competent to the acting senior assistant judge to determine whether the aforesaid decree was thereby superseded or not "remanded the case" in order to a fresh decision being passed on the merits according to law, awarding costs." Thereupon Mr. Nairne, Acting senior assistant judge reinvestigated the case, and finding that the mortgage bond was not executed to Ramchandra until 12 days after the decree in favor of Chaganlal's father was passed, recorded his opinion as follows :—"It seems to me therefore that this mortgage bond must be considered collusive and invalid, for where two creditors have obtained decrees against the same property, it cannot be allowable for the debtor to make a conveyance of it to one of them, so as to exclude the other. The mortgage bond must therefore be set aside, and the right of Ramchundra to attach the property be made out under the decree and Sankhat

As Chaganlal's Sankhat and attachment are both of earlier date than Ramchandra's, I do not see that Chaganlal's right is at all compromised by Ramchaddra's claim, and I think that the attachment should therefore be raised. I therefore confirm the Moonsiff's decree with costs."

Mr. McCombie, who appeared to argue the case, urged the following grounds of objection to this decision, namely, (1) that the Assistant Judge was wrong in point of law in ordering the attachment to be raised in the case, that he did, the Respondent having purchased the property subject to the Appellant's mortgage ; (2) that, according to the decision in Special Appeal No. 4021, the Repondents Sanrights were extinguished by their purchasing the property, and that they stood exactly in the mortgager's position ; (3) that the mortgage bond of Samvut 1914, produced by the appellant, not being in dispute in this case, the Assistant Judge was wrong in expressing any opinion as to its being collusive or otherwise ; and (4) that the Assistant Judge should have confined his attention to this one question, whether the Respondents purchased the property burdened with the Appellant's mortgage or not.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas in reply urged among other things, that the San to the Respondents being of an earlier date to that of the Appellant, the Respondent's right was superior to the Appellants ; that the Respondents had obtained nothing but what was due to their superior diligence in getting their decree executed ; and that the doctrine contended for in objection No. 2 could not be maintained, the appellant being a subsequent mortgagee.

Mr McCombie replied.

Judgment reserved.

17th November 1863.

The case was again set down on the above day to be heard by a full Court consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Erskine, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, and was being re-argued by Mr. McCombie, the Court without calling upon Mr. Nanabhai to reply pronounced the following judgment :—

MR. JUSTICE ERSKINE.—We confirm the decree of the lower Court with costs.

OUDH.

WE feel much pleasure in announcing that, in a telegram of yesterday's date from Fyzabad, the Maharajah Maun Singh is reported to be better, and steadily improving ; though still very weak. We sincerely trust the Maharaja's convalescence may be rapid and complete ; and that he may be enabled to take his place among his brother Talookdars, at their approaching meeting, to guide them by his able counsel in their deliberations.—*Gazette, Nov.* 25.

MOULVIE ABDOOL LATREF earnestly recommends his countrymen to study English ; that they may be able to understand, thoroughly the policy of our government. It is beyond all doubt that education alone can qualify our India fellow-subjects to form a just appreciation of the actions and motives of their rulers ; and that natives, who possess a sound knowledge of English, can help materially in the work of national education. But it must be remembered that, national education can be diffused only through the channel of the vernacular. The mass of the people cannot afford to let their children remain long at school. It would be useless, therefore, to attempt to teach them nothing but English ; for the mass of the people could acquire but a mere smattering of that language.—English is taught at the Government Colleges, and what is the result ? A few of the students become very good scholars ; but by far the greater number, who enter either public or merchant's offices as clerks, carry away from Colleges, a very *superficial* knowledge of the subjects which they have studied. They can read Engligh, with more or less of a foreign accent ; and can write a language composed of Hindostani phrases and idioms translated literally into English ; but they have no pretensions to be considered men of education They are scarcely more enlightened, than those of their countrymen who are quite illiterate. But, when instruction is conveyed through the vernacular, no time is lost in learning words. Ideas and facts can be presented at once to the pupil. Books alone are required ; and this want is being gradually supplied by the *Government Press* ; which publishes, from time to time, popular treatises on scientific and moral subjects. And here it is, that those natives who have acquired a knowledge of English literature and science, can do a great and real service to their countrymen, by translating into Hindoostani such books as are calculated to *educate*—(in the right sense of the word) the people of India.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

SESSIONS CASE.

GOVERNMENT *versus* ZAHOOR-OOL HOOSEIN.
COURT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LUCKNOW,
Lucknow, 16*th November*, 1863.
(Continued from our Saturday's Number.)

13*th Witness for the Prosecution.*—Mrs. Rose (late Mrs. Orr)—I went to the fort of Mithowlee, Rajah Lonee Singh's place, on the 31st May 1857. I arrived there next morning. I was admitted, not into the fort, but sent to a place called Kutcheeanee, also a fort of his, but not his residence. This was selected as our retreat on the breaking out of the mutiny, as my husband had often shown him (Lonee Singh) a great deal of kindness, and was very well acquainted with him for ten or twelve years before the annexation of Oudh : he had stood security for him about his revenue and had spoken to the Chuckledars for him. On account of this acquaintance, the late Captain Orr sent me to this fort, as he thought it the most secure place. I was joined on the 5th June by my late husband Captain Patrick Orr, I had one little girl with me. After being in the fort a day and night, we heard of some other fugitives from Seetapoor. At first we could not make out their names, but were told we should have to go into the jungles to make room for them. We could not understand this, as the place was a large one. We left the fort next morning for the jungle. Captain Orr sent to enquire the names of the other fugitives and found the party consisted of Sir Mountstuart Jackson, Lieut. Burnes, Adjutant, Miss Madeleine Jackson, Sophia Christian and Serjeant Major Morton. [The Pamphlet called, "The Captives in Oudh," is produced, and forms a portion of the record. The Pamphlet is shown to Mrs. Rose, the witness, and she swears to all its contents as perfectly true, excepting to the dates in the latter portion of the narrative. The narrative is attached to the proceedings. The witness makes the following further statement.]

We left the Mithowlee jungle on the morning of the 29th October, on our way to Lucknow, and on the evening of that day the irons were put on the legs of all the gentlemen of the party, after it was dark. Zahoor-ool-Hoosein I saw every day from the 21st to the 26th October. I did not see him on the 29th, although told he was close by. Our march used to begin from about 8 A.M., till 3 or 4 in the evening. We travelled on two little carts, four of us in each. The men who brought us were divided into two bodies and we were placed in the middle. There were two guns. It was about the second or third day of our march. Miss Jackson and myself had occasion to go out, Zahoor-ool Hoosein was walking about the tope we were encamped in ; he came towards us and laughed at us. Another time, as we were going out, the man who followed as guard over us followed at some distance, when Zahoor-ool-Hoosein called out to him. "Is that the way you guard you prisoners ?" Keep close to them." Water was often denied us during our march, and the only way we managed to get any at different times was by giving one of the guard two rupees which I had about me when we were taken prisoners from the jungle. We were not allowed straw or anything else to lay on. After our second march towards Lucknow, Captain Orr begged one of the men to ask Zahoor-ool-Hoosein to allow us some straw. The man went with the message but returned and told us it was refused. It was on the second or third day of our march that the gentleman, finding it difficult to walk with their irons, asked the guard to allow them a piece of string to enable them to keep the irons up. The men said they could not give it without Zahoor-ool-Hoosein's orders : my late husband then asked to be taken to him, so that he might ask for the string and speak about our food, which was given to us late at night and nothing during the day. The men, in reply, said they had received orders from Zahoor-ool Hoosein not on any account to allow any of the prisoners to speak to him. The day we arrived at Seetapore our carts were kept out in the sun two hours, by orders of Zahoor-ool-Hoosein, which order I myself heard. We were so kept in the sun whilst he went to have an interview with the Chuckleedars. I have already stated in the narrative that we were taken through every village near which we passed, even those that were in the line out of the way. The last day of our march into Lucknow, the 26th October, we were stopped at a place called, I think, "Bukshee Talao." Zahoor-ool-Hoosein gave the order, which I heard, to wait as he expected troops every hour from Lucknow, when we should begin our march again on foot. When I heard Zahoor-ool-Hoosain give the order for us to walk on the rest of our journey, I asked one of the men of the guard to speak to Zahoor-ool-Hoosein and get me some kind of cloth or sheet to protect my child and myself, from the sun. The man asked Zahoor-ool-Hoosein for I heard him, for the cloth, and I heard him reply '. Kia kuringe chuddur leyke, jo ghurree hai so hai.' We had to wait about two hours in the topo where the troops arrived. Zahoor-ool-Hoosein went to meet them, and after talking with them returned to where we were, and gave the orders that we should go in the carts and not walk. This was the last day of our journey into Lucknow. Zahoor-ool-Hoosein rode on horseback along side of my husband's cart, and the one I was also in. He seemed to be in great spirits and every now and then was telling the men in charge of the troops how safely and how well he had brought us into Lucknow. He was quite close to our carts and I heard this most distinctly, and he added the rest lay in their hands. My husband then spoke to Zahoor-ool-Hoosein and said, I have to thank you for all we have suffered, and I did not deserve this at your hands. He laughed and turned his head away, and I begged my husband to say nothing to him as we thought we were near our last hours on earth. Zahoor ool-Hoosein rode on with us as far as the place to which we were taken in the Kaiser Bagh, and saw us safely lodged in our cell.

By the Court.—I knew Zahoor-ool-Hoosien before the mutiny, I think in 1852. He came to the late Captaid P. Orr for service. He gave him a letter to the family of Mithowlee (Lonee Sing) asking him to give him service. He in consequence, got service with him, I think from that year. I heard occasionally of him (Zazoor-ool-Hoosein) before annexation, and I saw him afterwards as he visited Captain Orr who was Assistant Commissioner at Mohumdee. I knew the man personally, he is the same man who conducted us from the jungle to Lucknow, and he is now the prisoner before the court. I am certain it is the same man, though altered. He has a beard now, which he had not then, and he is more grey now. I considered the man under obligations to my late husband. I saw the prisoner once in the fort and once in the jungle. I heard my late husband reproach Zahoor-ool-Hoosein in the jungle as well as on the last day of our march to Lucknow. About the time he (the prisoner) came to the jungle we had heard from Captain Alexander Orr, I think from Cawnpore. He told the prisoner the benefit the Raja would derive if he assisted us. I never heard Captain Patrick Orr use any threats to Zahoor-ool-Hoosein. We heard from the beginning to the end that the prisoner was the man who advised his master Lonee Sing. My husband wrote several letters in which he mentioned about Zahoor ool-Hoosein. We looked on him as our greatest enemy. I never heard the name of Lekraj or any other name as leader of troops who took us to Lucknow. All the men of the guard used to go to the prisoner for orders. I did not see Zahoor-ool-Hoosein at the time we were first made prisoners in the jungle, though I was told he was not far off. He travelled in a palkee from the 21st to the 25th October: on the 26th he rode on horseback. I did not see Zahoor-ool Hoosein when the captives were ironed; it was on the first day near a village, at night time. Some men who brought the irons said it was Zahoor-ool-men who brought the irons said it was Zahoor-ool-Hoosein's order that the heaviest irons should be put on Captain Orr.

To Counsel for Defence.—I am aware that the prisoner was Lonee Sing's servant. He appeared to me to be always under the orders of his master. I don't believe he acted as his master told him. I think he showed greater severity to us than he was desired to do. I believe, as stated at page 19 of "The Captives in Oudh" that the rebel Durbar had assumed the reins of government. I do not think the prisoner need have feared the consequences of any act of kindness towards us as he had every means of escape, being the Raja's servant. I have seen my late husband converse with the prisoner. I saw no leading man at the time we were taken in the jungles. The names of my attendants in the jungles were, Holee, bearer, Purun Ayah, Jowahie bearer, Thakoor, (bearer) part of the time. I know Isree. There were other servants of ours who were kept with the Raja. None of the servants were with us when we were brought to Lucknow. I don't recollect Bustee Sing being put in irons, or of his having been in irons up to the last day of my being in the jungle. I heard of Heera Loll, but did not understand him to be head man to Lonee Sing. I believe it to be, as stated at page 16 of "Captives in Oudh" that Birjees Kadur was placed on the throne : a salute was fired at the time at Mithowlee.

14*th Witness.*—Purun, Aya, is called into court and sworn, states,—I know the prisoner Zahoor-ool-Hoosein. Captain and Mrs. Orr were in the jungle. I know Zahoor-ool-Hoosein went to Lucknow from Mithowlee and returned. I heard Zahoor-ool-Hoosein tell the Raja Lonee Sing that if he did not give up all the prisoners to him to take to Lucknow he would lose his Raj. Four days after Zahoor-ool-Hoosein took the Rajah's troops to the jungle and took the sahibs prisoners. I saw the prisoner on an Elephant outside the jungle in which the prisoners were confined. Heera Loll was inside the jungle. I saw him clearly on an Elephant, 30 or 20 yards off. I heard the prisoner ask Lonee Sing for the horse belonging to Captain Orr, to take him to Lucknow, he replied he could not give it without Captain Orr's permission. The Raja's brother Madhow Sing, asked for his horse from Captain Orr, but Captain Orr said "don't give it to Zahoor-ool-Hoosein for he will ride into Lucknow, and it will be known that I am here"—the prisoner nevertheless took the horse forcibly. He returned to Mithowlee in fifteen days : it was then he told Lonee Sing about giving up the prisoners. They were the Raja's troops that went into the jungle when the prisoners were taken to Lucknow. I went as far as Buragaon with the captives, when all the servants were imprisoned by Lonee Sing. The prisoner was chief officer with the troops over the captives. There were many troops, and another leader, Heera Lall, who was over the goods and chattels. The other (the prisoner) was over captives.

I heard him order the troops to march the captives off to Buragaon.

To the Court.—Zahoor-ool-Hoosein took Captain Orr's bay horse : the white horse remained behind. When the prisoners were taken Zahoor-ool-Hoosein was not on the exact spot, but he was near,, he was outside the jungle—the bylees were with him, and he was on an elephant, about fifty paces, perhaps. I was not present when the irons were put on the fugitives. I knew Zahoor-ool-Hoosein before, from his coming to my master. I know nothing of what occurred on the road after Buragaon. Up to that place I do not think they were comfortable, as the gentlemen were riding on the guns. Heera Lall and Zahoor-ool-Hoosein were both vakeels of the Rajahs. The prisoner's appearance is much changed, he has now a beard ; he had not a long one before.

Prosecution closed.

Defence.—Zahoor-ool-Hoosein states,—I was a new vakeel of the Raja's, I was not karinda or officer of troops. I was in the King's time at Lucknow on the part of Lonee Sing. After the annexation I was vakeel in the Mohumdee Court, on the Raja's part. The rebellion broke out. An order came to the Raja to send in his vakeel, as all the others had done so. There were three of us—Hera Lall, Dhombham and myself. Dhombham was the most important, he had been sent to Delhi, and Heera Lall was sick. I was sent to Lucknow. I refused but went at last. The guard who had made over Captain Orr to the Raja, came and told Mummoo Khan that they had done so, and showed the receipt : I denied that there were any such people with the Raja. Those two officers were about to kill me, and took me away several times to kill me, and kept me in confinement I wrote to the Raja not to give up the prisoners. Twelve detachments were sent to take them. I said I should return as I could not survive here. Before I came into Lucknow some sepoys had arrived to take the prisoners. Brijus Kadur's hookum nama came to Mithowlee more than once. The Raja consulted with the Durera Raja, as to what should be done as he also had some ; he said he had given up his prisoners. My master was very much frightened. I tried to induce him not to give them up, and said it will be better by and bye—he did not listen. He sent Lekraj and Kedan Sing as officers and (500) guns to escort the others to Lucknow. He sent Hera Lall to the jungle to call the Sahibs to the Fort. The captives were seized and the above officers took them to Lucknow. I did not go to the jungle, I remained in the fort the day the fugitives were made captives. I did not accompany them to Lucknow, but the Rajah pressed me and I followed. The Perwanah with the prisoners was sent by Lekraj and Kedah Sing, not by me. I followed afterwards, but never joined them on the road, but I arrived first in Lucknow. I spoke to Mummoo Khan very often about his prisoners and told him what use he could make of them. The rebels wanted to kill all the captives the day of their arrival, but I saved them under the pretext that they would go into the Baillie guard for us. Lekraj gave over the prisoners to Mummoo Khan, who told him to make them over to Wajid Ally. I followed closely to your camp for five and to point out what use they might be made of. Mummoo Khan gave Lekraj a khillut because he was an Officer and Kamdar of the Raja's. I tried also to intercede with Balkishen and offered money from the Khists even if he would help them, I was Lonee Singh's servant, and did as he told me, or else he would have killed me, and if he had ordered me to kill those captives I must have done so. My children were in his power, which was another incentive for my implicit obedience to his orders.

Question.—You state you interceded with Raja Balkishen and Mummoo Khan for the prisoners ; these are either dead or transported. Why did you not intercede with Wajid Ally who had charge of the prisoners and who can come forward and give evidence ?

Answer.—I did not go to Wajid Ally myself, but I sent him a message, promising him 5000 rupees.

Mr. Newton, Counsel for the Defence, addressed the Court as follows :—

"Seldom has counsel been placed in the painful position I find myself in the present case. I must, indeed be void of all Christian feeling not to be moved to the deepest sympathy in reading the touching description of the condition of our poor captives, in the pamphlet styled "English Captives in Oudh," and also by the exceedingly touching statement, truthfully given by Mrs. Rose this day. I say truthful (though it may seem somewhat opposed to my position as Counsel for the Defence to admit) because, however much it may appear to operate against my client as to what he did, greatly goes to exonerate, more than to condemn him, viewing it in a legal point. And, now, this brings me to those questions which my witness, Mrs. Rose, ask of me whether she believed the prisoner, seemed to have acted under the orders of a superior, and as to her believing that Brijus Kadur had been proclaimed king in Lucknow. I cannot help remarking here with what honesty of purpose she answered these questions, for she must have observed the object with which they were put. She admitted that she believed and indeed knew that Zahoor-ool-Hoosein was acting under superior power ; that he was Lonee Sing's head man, but that he need not have used such strictness as he did, for he need not have feared anything since be held so high a position under the Raja ; that she knew Brijus Kadur was appoined King, for a salute was fired at Mithowlee in consequence. With such an admission, I may beg to urge, for the Court's consideration, a doctrine that may appear novel in its character, since I believe it has never been urged in any trial yet arising out of the late rebellion, for there has not been an instance in which it could have applied. My client is charged with being a "leader of rebellion." and being accessory before the fact of the murder of Captain Orr and party. I think it scarcely necessary for me to do more than give a brief outline of those awful contests at our own homesteads, during the middle ages, those of the houses of York and Lancaster, for you as well as those who have read English history must be aware that the father and son, indeed members of every family, were for nearly a century in constant war with each other, that the king *de facto* had to be obeyed as well as the King *de juro*, and immunity was afforded to the subject for obeying the one as well as the other as the change of dynasty occurred, and now I cite the Statute II. of Henry VII., C. I., which pronounces all subjects excused from any penalty or forfeiture which do assist and obey a king *de facto*. At the time of the arrest of our captives the English rule no longer existed, and the orders of the new Government had to be obeyed. If there had been no king appointed, no new government created, then I allow that my argument would have been wanting in force. It was a known fact, and it has come to the judicial knowledge of this court from those cases which have already been tried before it. I can well understand the court observing that that statute refers to court England alone, and would not therefore ayail in the present case, but I am prepared to meet such a remark by citing the words of Wheaton, the great authority on International Law, and it is a point of International Law that now intervenes in the present enquiry. The court may also observe that the British Government did not recognise the appointment of Brijus Kadur and hence, for the want of such recognition the argument would not stand good. I can also meet this hypothesis by the following para p.30, Wheaton's International law :—

"Sovereignty is acquired by a state, either at the origin of the Civil society of which it is composed or when it separates itself from the community of which it previously formed a part, and on which it was dependent." This principle applies as well to internal as to external sovereignty. But an important distinction is to be noticed in this respect between these two species of sovereignty. The internal sovereignty of a state does not, in any degree, depend upon its recognition by other states. A new state springing into existence does not require the recognition of other states to confirm its sovereignty. The existence of the state *de facto* is sufficient, in this respect to establish its sovereignty *de jure*. It is a state because it exists. I now go back to the statute above quoted at page 186 Stephens' Commentaries, where it states that "The true distinction seems to be, that the statute of Henry the seventh does by no means *command* any submission to a King *de jure*, but *excuses* that obedience paid to a King *de facto*. When, therefore, an usurper is in possession, the subject is *excused* and *justified* in obeying and giving him assistance ; otherwise, under an usurpation, no man could be safe, if the lawful prince had a right to hang him for obedience to the powers in being, as the usurper could certainly do for disobedience." The pamphlet which is filed in the present case is a portion of the evidence again at the prisoner, has, since Mrs. Rose has admitted the truth of its contents in the presence of the prisoner, become evidence, whereas previously it was not evidence, although I am aware it was admitted in Lonee Sing's trial as evidence by the late Judicial Commissioner, but no authority in the Law of evidence has yet been written, admitting any pamphlet as evidence, the contents of which have not been stated in the presence of the accused to enable the prisoner or his counsel to cross-examine. This pamphlet, which was considered to be the most cheering part of the whole record, affords, in my opinion, the most exonerating to my client, as it, throughout its pages, declares Zahoor-ool-Hoosein as Lonee Sing's Vakeel. Look at page 19 :—it states "The rebel durbar at Lucknow had now assumed the reins of government. Chukleedars or Nazims (Collectors of revenue,) had been appointed to the districts, and very stringent orders were issued to Zemindars or Landholders in Oudh to present themselves at Lucknow, either personally or through their vakeels, bringing with them as many as possible of their armed retainers to the aid and support of the rebel sepoys, who were now wholly occupied in mad and desperate efforts to crush the insurrection in Lucknow. Zahoor-ool-Hoosein was selected by Lonee Sing to represent his Master at Lucknow."

Now, to me, the gravamen of the prisoner's offence, from what appears in Mrs. Rose's pamphlet, would be his ingratitude in not showing to those under his control more leniency than he did, as Captain Orr had, through his intercession with Lonee Sing, obtained employment for him with the Rajah, and that he might have shown at such a time some return for such kindness. I well understand what the feeling of our poor captives must have been at such a time, to have naturally expected some consideration from one who had been raised to his then position by one of the captives, but beyond this there is nothing to lay at his door. He exercised, no doubt, greater severity than perhaps a merciful man would have been inclined to do, but he had prisoners in his charge, and he had to see to their safety, the same as we should have been induced to do did he apprehend an escape and the prisoner's life was at stake, there can be no doubt, if he allowed their escape. We have the evidence of Meer Wajid Allee, the man who showed merciful consideration towards our captives. As he was a Minister in great power, he observed that the Moolvee kept a strict watch upon his actions, lest he showed any leniency towards the captives, when they were made over to him, that his attentions to them were stealthily shown. Now in his case, and indeed every one who has a merciful heart, certain acts of kindness can be shown, however, closely watched, but whether in Wajid Allee's case a merciful heart actuated the kindness, or the hope of getting a reward, ultimately, we cannot, of course, know, but he was handsomely rewarded by our government. Ingratitude however, is not punishable, thank God, under our rule, and analize the evidence as this court may, and even distort it and give the worst construction, it cannot come to any other conclusion than that the prisoner was an ungrateful rascal. If I adduced 5,000 witnesses to establish an *alibi* that my client was not present on the occasion that the captives were arrested, or that he had nothing to do with them, could I expect the court to disbelieve Mrs. Rose ? Certainly not. For my part I believe every word, and, in doing so, claim her evidence as of the most exonerating character for my client. With these remarks I leave the case in the hands of the court, being convinced from what I have observed of this court's manner of conducting an enquiry, that, however anxious it might be to convict the prisoner, nothing but evidence of a legal nature would induce such conviction.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 21.

YESTERDAY, the Indian Carrying Company, (Limited,) conveyed from this station several bales of pressed cotton. This is the first lot of compressed cotton that ever left the station. We are informed the bales were compressed at the godown of the Meerut Cotton Pressing Company, Limited, and from their appearance the Company are certainly entitled to much credit. We hope they will not fail to carry out the business in a similar manner. There is no chance of a want of customers. We hear that at all their Agencies they have considerably more work than they are able to perform, and the number of orders which they have registered will keep them busy the entire season. We are glad of this ; such an useful institution should be encouraged. We understand several applications have been made to the Company for shares at a premium of seventy-five per cent, but unfortunately all are disposed of, and we much regret to hear that they have decided not to issue any new ones. We hardly think the Company are acting wisely in preventing others from taking shares ; for by increasing their capital, they would be able to extend their usefulness over the entire upper provinces, which would not only benefit themselves, but the country at large. We sincerely hope that they will reconsider their decision, and allow the Directors to issue more shares, in order that others may partake of a portion of their large pecuniary harvest, and that the Company may not be regarded as a clique and a close borough.—*Mofussilite, Nov.* 24.

SIND.

THE NUGGUR OUT-LAW.—Captain Tyrwhitt, Political Superintendent in the Thurr and Parkur Districts states, in his Administration Report, that the apprehension of the rebel Takoor, Bhopurt Sing, brother to Kurrunjee, late Rana of Nugpur, would spread confidence among the people who still fear he may at any time, with the assistance of some desperate men who cling to his fortunes, make a raid in Parkur and burn and pillage the villages. They are also in dread of being plundered by him and his band, when business requires them to visit their adjoining States. This Bhopurt Sing it appears is wandering about in the Palunpoor, Marwar and Cutch States, and the assistance he receives from his Bhayad, defeats every attempt to arrest him. His followers are Paroo son of Lalljee, Chowan of Nuggur ; Sutto son of Mootee, Nangur of Petapoor ; Nettes, son of Jeerah, Charum of Adegaum ; Toodo son of Kullog, Jangree of Nuggur ; Futtooro Malday of Nuggur ; and Suggia Coolee ;—all individuals of the worst character, and men who took an active part in the Nuggur outbreak.—*Sindian, Nov.* 24.

THE BHOOGTIES.—We are glad to learn from Colonel Green's Report to the Commissioner in Sind that nearly the whole of the Bhoogtie tribe—whose raids in the vicinity of Kusmere last year were productive of much loss of life and property—are now settled peaceably with their families and quite under the hills cultivating the Mutt plain. But Colonel Green fears in consequence of the cultivation depending entirely upon the rains which are most uncertain in that part of the country, that these people, with all the will to earn an honest livelihood, may be driven by a scarcity of the fructifying element to return to their old predatory habits. Yet he is most sanguine that, by patience and a kindly but firm treatment of these races, they may gradually be induced to entirely forego their lawless course of life ; but some means of enabling them to gain honestly the means of sustaining themselves must first be adopted, and Colonel Green knows of no better plan than that of giving them the opportunity of supplying their wants by cultivating the sandy waste which up to the present time has been so closely associated with their former acts of rapine and murder. To secure this object the extension of the canal known as the Mukkoodwah is mentioned as necessary, and likely to be powerfully instrumental in reclaiming, not only the Bhoogties, but the other border tribes as well, whose raids keep our frontier in a state of insecurity. In March last Colonel Green, attended by a portion of the Frontier Field Force, visited the Bhoogtie hills, and during his stay among the tribes there instituted games and other amusements, and otherwise conciliated the good-will of the people. It is to be hoped that the day will soon come when the restless tribes on our border will all be brought under the civilising influences of our rule.—*Id.*

MOURNING.

(*Satya Dipaka, Nov.* 29.)

THE death of Lord Elgin has revived in our minds and probably of many others the difficulty of the observance of non-religious mourning. Although life and death are as much the occasions for joy and sorrow in Asia as in Europe, the Eastern religions, and particularly the Hindu have much regard for all the concerns of life that these two epochs in a man's existence have become so much the objects of their attention that every thing connected with them has almost lost its social character among these nations. Hence the observance of mourning among them has no social aspect at all. The repeated calls from government to observe mourning for the deaths of its high functionaries have therefore unavoidably remained unanswered and left the loyal portion of Her Majesty's subjects in a puzzle from which we hope the practical talents of our community will assist in extricating. A Hindu on the occasion of the death of a near relation such as father observes mourning by bathing, shaving the head and mustachios, ceasing to put on *gandha* on the forehead and the ordinary dress of going to court, and abstaining from intercourse with those who are not in similar mourning with himself. As the degree of consanguinity lessens, these forms become fewer, but they are all looked upon and most of them are religious. In Bombay the son of a deceased parent wears for one year a turban of a dusty-brown color. As our readers will observe none of these are suited for or likely to be adopted without hesitation by the native community in general on occasions like the present. The only form that is worth considering for a moment is the Bombay one of wearing a turban of a particular colour, but it is too expensive for general adoption. The time has however come when some form or other must be introduced, and it remains to our local magnates to take the initiative in adapting old customs to new ideas. Might they not borrow with advantage a chapter from the experiences of their friends in native states, with the necessary changes ? A friend suggests the doing away with *pandhe* for a certain number of days, but this could be adopted by Parsi and Mahomedan friends will again be in a predicament. To avoid all this another friend suggests the adoption of the English custom of tying a black piece of cloth to one of our arms over the *angrakha* (i. e. coat). Whichever may be thought the most convenient and appropriate, it is necessary that our leaders should take some action in the matter. Lord Elgin was the representative of our gracious Queen, and as such our *Pratinidhi*, and it is necessary that we must show as much of our sense of loss for functionaries similarly situated as we should do in the case of native rulers.

MEMORIAL TO THE REV. DR. DUFF.

(*Satya Dipaka, Nov.* 29.)

We had occasion to notice in a former issue the commendable endeavours making in Calcutta to raise a monument to commemorate the life and labours of this able and earnest missionary. We have received from the secretaries to the committee of this memorial a circular on this subject, and we feel it a pleasure as well as a privilege to recomend the subject to the intelligent and zealous co-operation of our fellow citizens. The resolution which the promoters have arrived at will be best set out in their own words.

At a Meeting held at Bishop's Palace, on the 21st of September, in order to consider the best mode of doing honor to the Revd. Dr. Duff, it was resolved :—

That the Memorial to Dr. Duff be a Hall to be erected near the new buildings for the University and Presidency College, to be devoted to meetings and lectures on Christian subjects and to philanthropic and benevolent objects of a cognate character ; the purposes to which it is to be applied to be always determined by the authority of five Trustees, nominated in the first instance by Dr. Duff and afterwards self-elected, according to rules laid down by him, and that in these Trustees the property shall be vested.

Testimonials at one time become so much of a fashionable commodity that in the eyes of the serious and reflective they had lost their value. By a somewhat natural revulsion we have often seen people of sterling worth leaving this land after lives spent in works of usefulness without a single recognition of their labours. Of Dr. Duff it is not too much to say that in his peculiar field as a philanthropist and an educationist he has had no superior and but few equals in India. As a stirring and earnest orator we have never yet seen him surpassed ; but it is to his moral as well as intellectual qualities that this tribute from the natives of India is eminently due, and unless Bombay is content with a love of material greatness we trust that she will in this occasion rise to proper appreciation of an example of moral and intellectual excellence such as seldom falls to our lot to see and admire any almost to worship in this land.

THE LITTLE WAR ON THE FRONTIER.

(*Indian Eompire, Nov.* 21.)

FROM private information received, we regret to learn that the "little war" on the frontier, threatens to turn out not so small a matter after all. As usual we have commenced with a blunder, and the results of that blunder no one can anticipate. The object of the first hostile movement upon our part was to punish a few fanatics, and about 2000 fugitive rebel sepoys, who had taken refuge in the mountain fastnesses of the frontier, and who were creating disturbance and alarm on the confines of our territory. To get at these fanatics and sepoys, it was necessary to pass through the country of one of the hill tribes. This tribe had shewn no symptoms of disaffection, but was believed to be friendly inclined towards us. Policy, if not courtesy, might have induced the Government to ask permission to march an armed force through this country, explaining character for my client. With these remarks I leave the case in the hands of the court, being convinced from what I have observed of this court's manner of conducting an enquiry, that, however anxious it might be to convict the prisoner, nothing but evidence of a legal nature would induce such conviction.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 21.

their intentions to them. But this precaution was deemed either puerile or unnecessary, and accordingly our force marched through "without leave or asking." The natural consequence has taken place—the tribe became alarmed, probably its chiefs had heard of the word *annexation*, and to their unsophisticated minds it might have appeared that England was attempting to renew that good old line of policy,

> Let those take who have the power.
> And those keep who can.

Certain it is that we have turned a quiescent tribe of savages into very determined enemies, who have alarmed and aroused the neighbouring tribes, who are now threatened with a mountain warfare of so serious a character, that it is said it will require a force of 15,000 man to effectually hold the passes and put a stop to the insurrection. Besides the native force already under Neville Chamberlain, 7000 European troops are moving to the frontier. In the meantime nothing has been done towards effecting the original object of the expedition : the fanatics and rebel sepoys still remain either unconscious of, or undisturbed by our good intentions towards them. The fights which have occured, and in which so many valuable lives have been lost, have been defensive encounters against the onslaughts of tribes we have armed and driven into revolt. Brigadier Chamberlain is at present simply *holding his own*. To advance with his present force would be to leave the rear of his column open, and run the risk of being surrounded. We anxiously await news of something decisive being attempted upon our part ; but no one need be surprised if this "little war" be the germ of another large and expensive campaign.

A STRANGER'S HOME FOR CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Empire, Nov.* 21.)

THE munificence of the Parsee Merchants of Bombay and their public spirit and enterprise have rendered them as a class respected not only in India, but in England also. Hospitals, schools, and other institutions of a similar nature, have been endowed by these most loyal of our Indian subjects. But their liberality does not confine itself to their own countrymen, but extends to Europeans also ; neither is it local, since they recently afforded the most liberal aid to the Conjeveram weavers and cotton spinners, who were suffering from the pressure of famine. It was left to the liberality of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier to establish in Bombay, a home for the reception of destitute Europeans and we are glad to learn from the *Times of India*, that the Governor General and Viceroy has given his sanction for the erection of such a building. Our contemporary writes in the present subject, viz "The Executive Committee of the Strangers Friend Society, have been honoured with a letter from the Officiating Secretary to Government, Bombay, intimating that the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, has been communicated to the government for the acceptance of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier's munificent offer towards the erection of a home in Bombay for the Strangers Friend Society, on the conditions prescribed by that gentleman. The society which already abolished European vagrancy from the streets and lanes of this city, is thus made one of our permanent institutions, in virtue of the munificent liberality of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier.' It is certainly not at all creditable to Calcutta, that such an institution has not long before this been established here. Are European Pauperism and destitution more common in Bombay, than in this city ? Does not the contrary, daily meet with instances in the streets and numerous l

as it appeared to me—to save her from an untimely end. To this treatment the fair damsels submitted with pleased though bashful looks. But soon the men flung them off, and went at it entirely on their own account; yet they kept up a sort of revolving course round their partners, like satellites encircling their separate suns. Presently the satellites assumed some of the characteristics of the comet. They rushed about the circle in wild erratic courses; they leaped into the air, and while in that position, slapped the soles of their feet with both hands. Should any one deem this an easy feat, let him try it. Then they became a little more sane, and a waltz, or something like it, was got up. It was really pretty, and some of the movements were graceful; but the wild spirit of the glens re-entered the men rather suddenly. The females were expelled from the ring altogether, and the youths braced themselves for a little really heavy work; they flung and hurled themselves about like maniacs, stood on their heads and walked on their hands—in short, became a company of acrobats, yet always kept up a sympathetic feeling for time with the music.

THE DANGERS OF FOX-HUNTING.

(Bailey's Magazine.)

We heard not unfrequently of the dangers of fox-hunting. There is but little pleasure in this world without risk or responsibility. Amusements are not enhanced by the prospect of breaking your neck, but it is certainly not lessened by the possibility of doing so. This has, notwithstanding, been sufficiently guarded against by experience, skill in horsemanship, common prudence, and judgment, and liberality in the matter of a stud. How very very seldom does a really serious accident occur! We don't believe in the cherub aloft ever the fox-hunter; but we feel great confidence in the common sense of mankind. The notion, however, that pleasure is enhanced by danger has taken so extraordinary a hold of the farmers, and the ordinary risks of the field seem to offer so small a percentage on the outlay, that they have bit upon an expedient for rendering the fact more palpable than hitherto. That expedient is no other than "wire-fencing"' If it were possible to conceive one more deadly enemy to the sports of the field, in which horseflesh is concerned, than another, it would be found in an invention against which neither horsemanship, eyesight, prudence, or courage can be of any avail—such is wirefencing." Put up your blackthorn, dig deep your ditches, strengthen your posts and rails, let hog-backed stiles abound; broad be the brook, and even rotten the banks which nature loves to fashion; all these and much more may be surmounted by a well-mounted man with his heart and hands in the right place. But who shall be proof against the deadly fall that lurks in "wire-fencing"

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

(From the Times, Oct. 14)

With such eloquence as in former days roused nations to a sense of their independence, or sent myriads across the habitable world to the rescue of a shrine, the Bishop of Oxford has been lashing the city of Manchester to do its duty in the way of propagation of the Gospel. It would be impossible to find logic more cogent, arguments more appropriate, or appeals more touching than those employed by the Bishop. . . . . .

Why does Manchester require such a power of persuasion? How come it to pass that it must be compared, so its disgrace, with a population of Hindoo converts? Why must it be proved to Manchester that it can only show its value of the Gospel by trying to spread it? How comes it that so great and enlightened a population is compared to foolish scrupulists, who in a matter of life and honour would not use their only weapons of defence because carved with objectionable figures? This is not our experience of Manchester, or of the rest of England, which we suppose to be much the same as to these matters. We have before us examples of merchants and manufacturers from the heart of the "back country," who have built and endowed handsome churches, and who are alway forward in a good work. For purposes of mental and social improvement some have spent immense sums. . . . . Very few of us are troubling ourselves much with the propagation of the Gospel. Even men who are building magnificent churches and going to vast expenditure for the education and general improvement of the people are content with contributing the merest trifles to the spread of that Heavenly Kingdom which, besides its sublimer aspects, is, beyond a doubt the great political power, the civilization, and the hope of the world. On the lowest imaginable view of the matter, the weighing Christ's Church, like Hannibal, by its equivalent in gold, or brass, or iron, if you please, it is amazing what mites the richest and the most generous of us are content to give for its extension.

Where then, is the reason why a people, on the whole up to their duties, and with rather a high standard of political and social obligation, is denounced and confessed to be so miserably backward in this, which theoretically is its foremost and certainly its sublimest duty? That reason is in one sense, not to be found in the Bishop of Oxford's address, and in another sense is to be found. The Bishop makes no special accusation. He only states the fact of the tactical omission. So far he is silent, or wisely vague, as to causes. But we must say that the reason of what he laments is to be traced in the absence from his address of those facts, those details, that account of results which Englishmen require in every matter they take in hand. The Church is as bound to report the results of expenditure, and show what is done for the money and pains, as an Administration is to give its annual estimates and explanations. The people at large will not care for the matter, because they cannot realize that anything is done. *One seems* to hear them say, "Tell us what is done. How many converts have you made? What sort of men were they? What sort of men are they now? Describe this new off-set of the primitive Church, planted and thriving in new soil. Tell us all about it. We want to be introduced to our new relations." For any satisfaction that they are allowed on these points they might as well ask the stats of religion in the moon. For, indeed, can obtain any information as to the sort of men sent from this country or selected for employment from the people on the spot. The missionaries and their converts are alike names, and nothing more. But are there not annual "Reports?" Yes, there are. A dozen lie before us. They are unreadable and unread. Nobody reads them; nobody can answer a question upon them. Let anybody try it with the next clergyman or half-dozen clergymen he meets. We seriously doubt whether these Reports were ever meant to be read. It is impossible to imagine the kind and manner of men that compile them, and what notions they can have of the Church, the Gospel, Christians, and heart of man. We have heard of people being reduced to swallow earth to produce an illusion of food, and so allay the pangs of hunger. If anybody can satisfy himself with earth and ashes, dust and straw, he can read the Reports of the Propagation Society. Certainly not else. Here and there may be found an ingenious attempt to bring in something extraordinary or picturesque, but it is only the bit of tinsel on the limp and threadbare rags of a slattern. What we appeal to is on ten thousand shelves, and if it can be contradicted it will. But if England does not know this way, in what other way does it know, or can it know, the real progress of the great work which unquestionably it ought to perform with all its might? Either a fearful injustice is committed, and Apostles and Evangelists are suffering a new martyrdom of obscurity and neglect, or there is in reality worthy of the name, and of the Church of England, in progress. The latter is the almost universal belief. As it has been calculated that in the Peninsular War, for every Frenchman killed we had sent out the weight of a man in lead and eight times that weight in iron, so is it believed that the conversions bear no proportion whatever to the means and agency employed. If this be not so—if multitudes hear gladly and believe—if Pentecostal wonders are repeated in city after city—if there is any considerable success any where, why are the British public not made thoroughly acquainted with it in language which they can read, believe, and feel? If there is anything worth telling, it can always be told, and there are always those who will read it.

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FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
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Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.			
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TERRIBLE COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The screw steam corvette Scylla, 21, which left Devonport on the 6th inst., for China, put back to the Sound on Friday night, 9th instant. She had experienced a continuance of very heavy weather. On the 8th instant, during a heavy swell she sprung her fore and main topmasts. At midnight on the 9th the blew so hard from west and south-west that she was placed under close-reefed topsails. On the 10th her mizen topmast cross trees were carried away; it was found that the jibboom had sprung, and it was therefore wooded. On the 12th instant, at 4-50 a.m., in lat. 46 0 N., long 8 30 W., it was blowing hard from the south-west, when she shipped a heavy sea, which extended from her port cathead to the mizen rigging, and increased the water in the hold to the depth of 7 inches; the ship then gave a lurch to leeward, which filled her starboard cutter and jolly boat and carried them off. In the forenoon the wind moderated, with a heavy swell to the westward. On the 13th, during a fresh gale from the south-west, Charles O'Niele, first-class boy, fell from the mizen chains overboard. Lieut. Pringle, 4th, and a boat's crew of eight men rescued him. On the 14th, at 6 p m., lat 47 50 N., long 9 24 W., a sail to south-west, a sail was observed on the starboard bow right ahead; at 6 50 a red light was seen close to the starboard bow. The Scylla, which was on the port tack, having broken off two points, kept the ship close to the wind. The stranger, which proved to be the Duke of Wellington, then crossed the Scylla's bows, and when about two points on the port bow showed both her lights: the Scylla put her helm hard a port and came up in the wind. The ship, which was on the starboard tack, struck the Scylla on the port bow and fell off. While taching the Scylla gathered stermway, the Duke of Wellington, having headway, struck the Scylla again, abaft the main rigging, and forged ahead, carrying away her own bowsprit, foremast, and mainmast, and knocking holes in her bows, and grinding along the Scylla's portside, carrying away her head sail, waist and, forecastle bettings, breaking her main chains, and shoving her port sheet anchor inboard; in a chains, and shoving her port sheet anchor inboard; in a chains was so depressed that it left the dispart sticking in the upper portion of the sporthole. The ships then separated, and nothing more was seen of her, but one of her crew was left on board the Scylla. She was under double reefed topsails and courses, jib, foretopmast staysail, and staysail. Charles Deboo, 20, a native of Ostend, the man saved from the Duke of Wellington states that she belonged to Liverpool, and registered 721 tons, commanded by Captain B. Brown, she was laden with railway iron, oil, and cutlery, and was bound to Colombo. She left London on the 3d September. At the time of the collision she was under close-reefed maintopsail, close-reefed foresail, foretopsail, and spanker. On the first contact Deboo jumped from the ship's jibboom to the Scylla's forecastle. He stated that on board the Duke of Wellington they saw that a collision was inevitable, and considered it better to run into the corvette, than to be run into by the ship. The Scylla was towed into Hamoaze on Saturday and placed alongside the jetty, where she discharged her powder. Her defects will be made good forthwith.
—*Independent*,

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3 Do. Do. .....2s. 1d. ,,
On Demand .....2s. 0¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-56 cts.
3 Do. Do.... ,, 2 63 ,,
On Demand.....,, 2-58 ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	2s.	1¾d. ,,
,,	3 do.	2s.	1¾d. ,,
,,	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. ,,
,,	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. ,,
On Scotland	,, On demand do.	2s.	0¼d.
On Ireland	,, do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		2s.	0¼d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
If proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 26th November 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, *Esq. Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.)—The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	1¾d. per Rup
,,	,, ,, 4	do.	2s. 1¾d. do.
,,	,, ,, 3	do.	2s. 1¾d. do.
,,	,, ,, 2	do.	2s. 1¼d. do.
,,	,, ,, 1	do.	2s. 1¼d. do.
On Scotland		On demand...	2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland.....			

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe .....2s. 0¾d. do.
Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland re-issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negotiate Drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prio to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. K. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be especially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND £193,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office .....LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....		2s.	1¾d. per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	2s.	1½d. do.
,,	3 do.	2s.	1¼d. do.
,,	2 do.	2s.	1d. do.
,,	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,,	On demand	2s.	0¾d. do.
Circular Notes		2s.	0¼d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees phyable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at		2s.	1¾d. per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 2s.	1¾d. ,,
3	Do.	at 2s.	1¾d. ,,
2	Do.	at 2s.	1d. ,,
1	Do.	at 2s.